## AMERICAN TRADE UNIONS.

Their History, Growth and Present Condition.

STATISTICS OF MEMBERSHIP.

Power and Growing Influence of Trade Organizations.

The labor question is every day becoming more and more important and attracting increased public attention, particularly so since the agitation of the Chinese problem. Powerful organizations, representing thousands of workingmen, who are conscious of their strength and numbers, have been enrolled, and are now being consolidated so as to exert a formidable influence upon trade and manu-

The following article is an attempt to show the actual status of trade unions in the United States, their history, present condition and prospects, and is compiled mainly from information furnished by the unions themselves:-

ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

The history of trade unions has never been written; they appear to have been an offshoot of the ancient guilds of merchants and craftsmen which were so common during the feudal ages in most European countries. These flourished most during the thirteenth century, and doubtiess had some influence in introducing the democratic element into society, by

their resistance to aristocratic tyranny.

According to Haliam voluntary associations existed as early as the Saxon period in England "for mutual defence against injury" and "for mutual re-lief in poverty," and these may be considered the s of our modern trade unious. Mention is also made by Hallam of the first demand of any number of workingmen for an increase of wages. This was in the twenty-third year of the reign of Edward III., just after the droadful pestilence of 1348, when the number of laborers and servants having been greatly reduced by that calamity the remainder demanded an advance of wages from their employ-ers. This was refused, and a law was passed fixing the rates at what they had been before the pesti-ience. The first trade union in England was organized about the time of Queen Elizabeth, apparently as a substitute for the powerful influence of the Church. It was formed by a fellowship of cutlers, and restricted the term of apprenticeship to seven years, besides imposing penalties upon breaking the rules of the body in regard to the seasons of work and other technical matters. An act of Parliament was obtained in 1624 on behalf of this body, which stated that its objects were to pre-vent the bad workmanship and "deceitful and un-workmanly wares" which had been made by cutters not belonging to the union, and empowered the officers of the latter to make such laws as were neces-Bary to protect the interests of their trade.

From this period the history of trade unions in England shows a steady advance in their numbers and influence. At their first general conference eighteen societies were represented, with a membership of 201,690, and it is now estimated that they number 700,000, with branch organizations in 408 towns in the United Kingdom. The following are the statistics of some of the larger unions:-

Names. Men
Miners. Men
Miners. Men
Miners. Indicate the state of the larger timons:
Engineers and machinists.
Tatiors.
Iron founders.
Boffer makers
Engine drivers and firemen.
Carpenters.
Operative masons.
Bricklayers.
Plasterers.

Many of these have ample funds. One society has an income of £17,702 and a general fund of £12,334; another has £18,245 income and a fund of £15,000, while the largest of all, the amalgamated engineers and machinists, had an income in 1867 of £86,255, with an accumulated fund of £135,263, or over half a million dollars in gold. The expenditures of this

These figures show the relative proportion of outlay. The amount expended for strikes was only.

FRENCH TRADE UNIONS.

Trade associations in France have been common since the reign of St. Louis, but they have been of a somewhat different character from those in other countries. Originating in Parls, in the interests o working tradesmen, who combined the functions of the capitalist and shopkeeper with that of the skilled workman, they were gradually extended into the other towns of France until they were common throughout the country. They were encouraged by the government as being a source of revenue, as well as a species of police. About the year 1280 there were 101 trades in Paris subject to their regulations, and in 1766 there were 124 power ful trade corporations in that city.

The interests of master tradesmen were alone con-

sulted in managing these unions, but the journey men were protected by rules especially established for their benefit. The principal regulations in force were similar

to those now in vogue, and restricted the amount of trade which individual employers could carry on, the number of apprentices and other matters.

Since the French Revolution greater restraints have been piaced on workingmen's associations in those of England. Their power and numbers, how-ever, have been felt by the government, and greater liberty has been given them, particularly of late years, and they now exert a formidable influence upon political affairs.

The labor movement in the United States began about 1853 in opposition to the gradually increasing tendency towards class legislation in Congress and other places. Organizations were begun among dif-ferent trades, one of the first being that of the iron moulders of Pennsylvania, who, in a few years, were able to form an international union, which now com-prises 200 branches and over 10,000 members, and is considered to be the most thorough trade organization in the country. Other trades followed the from moulders' example, until there is now scarcely a single one without an organization of some kind. International unions have been formed in turn, and in addition to these workingmen's unions, comprising delegates from different trades, have also been established, so as to admit of a united and harmonious action among all kinds of artisans. There are about 2,000 trade societies comprehended in the Central National Union, representing 250,000 workmen and their numbers are being added to every year. In New York State, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Illinois the best unions are to be found, but they are fast being introduced into other States as well. There are 280 workingmen's associations in New York State, including the following trades, with some late additions:

additions:—
Iron Moulders' Unions. 25
Bricklayers' Unions. 18
Carpenters and Joiners' Unions. 15
Machinists and Blacksmiths' Unions. 12
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, number of divisions. 12 Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, number of divisions. 12
Typographical Unions. 11
Early Closing Associations. 4
Cigar Makers' Unions. 22
Laborers' Associations 10
Palaters' Unions. 7
Tailors' Unions. 7
Tailors of Unions 5
Woolien Spinners' Unions 5
Woolien Spinners' Unions 5
Vany York city is the metropoits of labor as of everything else, and takes the lead of all other American cities in this respect. There are over 70,000 workmen connected with trades unions in the city, many of whose organizations are large and powerful bodies. The following statistics of different trades unions are manily derived from official sources, and exhibit their exact condition and prospects:—

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

The Carpenters' and Joiners' National Union is one of the best organized in the country, though

The present society of painters was formed by a consolidation of two unions—the New York and the Union Practical Painters—last February, and numbers about 800 members. The society is an intelligent body. The long-shore ship painters have also 135 members, and the coach painters about the same number. Altogether there are about 1,500 members in the trade.

in the trade.

The Iron Moulders' International Union is one of the largest and best organized in the United States. Its first branch was founded in 1853, by William H. Sylvis, of Armagh, Penn., the late president of the body, and who has largely promoted its efficiency. There are 204 unions in the United States and Canada, with a total membership of 17,000; wages 35 50 per day of ten hours. In this city Union No. 25 has 360 members, and there are in all 1,500 members belonging to different unions, with a fund of \$2,000. The following are some of the largest unions in this State:—
Unions.

Members.

Machinists and Blacksmiths' Union numbers about 130 branches, of which nearly one-fourth are in New York. Their membership can only be estimated, and will not probably exceed 19,000. Among the principal branch unions belonging to this body in Now York State are the following:—

Members.

Total. 1.207
There is also a union of blacksmiths, numbering about 700 members, in the city.

Of HER METAL WORKERS.

The Grand Ferge of the United States is composed exclusively of ironfounders, and number about 60 branches, mostly located in the State of Pennsylvania, with a membership of about 2,000.

The brassfounders and finishers of this city have 2,000 members, who are paid \$21 per week. The gas and steam fitters have 115 members, wages the same, and the brass moulders have 150 members out of about 230 workmen engaged in the trade. They receive \$4 per day of ten hours. The Tin Ropfers have 350 members, who receive \$18 to \$24 per week. The Slate Roofers have 55 members; wages \$27 a \$30.

The New York Amaignmated Engineers are a branch of the English Society of Englineers, which has already been referred to as one of the largest trade organizations in Great Britain. There are eleven branches in this country, situated as follows:—

Bloomington, Ill...... Nashville. Newark. New Brunswick, N. J. 
 Paterson.
 24

 Pittsburg.
 24

 New York, No. 1
 256

 New York, No. 2
 55

was the market is crowded with this class of half-trained openators, who can afford to work cheaper than well-ained workmen. The consequence of this policy is that thenever there is an active demand for shoes these "bum-sea" crowd in, make high wages for a short time, and sest-ragan when times come dull, to the permanent injury of as whole craft.

The association is in favor of co-operation. Its motto is, "United to support, not combined to injure." It is opposed to strikes if any other means of settlement can be found, and is not in favor of the Eight Hour law. William J. McLaughin is president of the order.

There are between 3,000 and 5,000 bakers in the city, who have several organizations, numbering in all 3,200 members. Last June they struck for an advance in pay of \$2 per week, which they obtained, and their wages are now, for foremen, \$21 to \$22, twelve houst work is second hands, \$13 to \$15, for twelve houst work is second hands, \$13 to \$15, for twelve houst work is second hands, \$13 to \$15, for twelve houst work is second hands, \$13 to \$15, for twelve houst work is second hands, \$13 to \$15, for twelve houst work is second hands, \$13 to \$15, for twelve houst work in the practice of the second hands and the secon

a \$20 per week.

THE CIGAR MANUFACTURERS
and dealers have also an organization numbering
over 100 members, whose object is to protect the interest of the trade by seeing that the law regarding
the manufacture and sale of cigars is enforced, and
also by resisting strikes and arbitrary demands of
their workmen.

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THE GERMAN UNITED CABINET MAKERS is one of the largest trade unions in the city, having above 2.590 members, who receive from \$19 to \$21 per week. They have a large fund in bank, about \$3,000. This trade is now almost exclusively confined to Germans, who from their superior economy and skill are able to superseed all other workmen in it. Their work is often of the best description, and both in design and execution will compare favorably with the best foreign productions in this line.

CARVERS AND GILDERS.

The Carvers' Protective and Benevolent Association meets at No. 295 Bowery, and was first organized in 1863. It has over 500 members and a large sum in bank. Wages range from \$15 to \$30 per week, a successful strike having been made last March for an advance of ten per cent on their old pay. The gilders number about 450 members and re-

week, a successful strike having open made inst
March for an advance of ten per cent on their old
pay. The gliders number about 450 members and receive the same pay.

The German wood turners held their first meeting
May 6 to form a permanent organization of their
craft and enrolled a number of members. Wages
for this class of workmen range from \$12 to \$20, and
they propose to demand an increase.

THE VARNISHERS AND POLISHERS
have two societies, severally composed of German
and English speaking members. The former number about 300 members and the latter 250. They
were organized in 1868. Their work includes piano
and cabinet polishing and marble polishing. Their
wages at the beginning of the spring averaged \$18
per week, but they have since struck for an advance
of twenty per cent, which has been granted to
them, and they now average from \$20 to \$25.

THE UTHOLSTERIERS' SOCIETY
was founded in 1888 and now numbers 70 members
out of 750 men in the trade. Their pay is \$20 to \$25

THE DRY GOODS, GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS' CLERKS
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out of 750 men in the trade. Their pay is \$20 to \$25 per week.
THE DRY GOODS, GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS' CLERKS have an organization which meets at Early Closing Hall, 835 Broadway, with the object of having their hours of labor lessened.

The fact of the general decline and almost complete disappearance of the business of shipbuilding and repairing from New York is too well known to need proof. During the last ten years the number of ship carpenters, caulkers, boiler makers, machinists and other artisans has dwindled away until it is a mere nothing. The number of unionists connected with these trades is about as follows:—

\*\*Linear\*\*

\*\*Members\*\*

\*\*Wangs\*\*

\*\*Funds\*\*

CAR DRIVERS.

The car drivers are a rather numerous body, and formerly possessed an excellent trade organization, which is now disbanded. They have had several strikes this year, those of the Second avenue redit having struck once against an increase of their hours of labor and again for an advance of their pay. The drivers on the Tenth avenue royal also asked for an addition of fifty cents a day to their CAR DRIVERS.

pamplists. &c., and the distribution of papers and other periodicals.

The number of persons engaged in the city at work connected with the manufacture of jewelry is far beyond what most persons would imagine to be the case. During the past fiften years the jewelry trade with its incidental branches has assumed gigantic proportions, and since 1860 the annual amount of business has exceeded twenty millions. Employment has been given to above 20,000 persons, including 4,000 jewellers, 2,000 polishers and burnishers, 500 diamond setters, 2,000 polishers and burnishers, 900 siliversmiths and 800 string pearl work makers, besides other classes of workers, from unskilled laborers, with \$5 per week, to artists with salarles of \$5,000 per annum. In this occupation there is only a limited number of artisans connected with the trade unions, the total being about 1,000, who receive on the average \$25 per week.

per week.

PIANO MANUFACTURE.

There are several classes of mechanics engaged in the manufacture of pianos, each of whom have separate trade organizations. The piano case makers have soo members and receive \$20 to \$25 per week. The finishers number 480, regulators 390 and the piano key makers 500. The latter receive \$15 to \$20 and have a fund of \$1,200. There are also piano machinists, sawyers and pianers, but their number cannot be given. The total number of workmen in the trade is 2,170.

A Plumbers' Protective and Benevoleut Union was organized on the same date and has received above 700 members. Their wages are \$3 75 to \$4 59 for ten hours.

The German architects, designers, and others of that branch of art have taken steps to form ah organization for the advancement of their profession.

The journeymen barbers, who are one of the hardest worked and worst paid class of workmen in the city, are taking steps to form a mutual protective union.

MISCELLANSOUS TRADES. PIANO MANUFACTURE.

## AVOIDER BOSTON DEFAULTER.

Twenty Thousand Dollars Involved.

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[From the Boston Journal, July 22]

It is a painful duty to give publicity to another case of criminal folly by a young man of bright prespects, led away by dissipation an extravagance of living which complicated him so badly in money matters that he chose to attempt to postpone the evil day by forgery. Saturday, the 9th inst. Captain M. E. Bigelow left this city suddeniv and in a manner to give rise to suspision. For some time past he had been engaged in business at No. 505 Washington street, just above Boylston Market, where everybody supposed he was doing a presperous business, as others had done there before him. Friday a sale of his business was made, and before completing it personally, he left Saturday morning for New York. It became speedily known that he had become so involved pecuniarily that any honest issue out of his troubles was impossible. It appears that as far back as two years ago he entered upon a style of living outside of his own family that his business would not justify. It was done quietly, and few were aware but the just habits were perfectly correct, having becautiful wife and two children living at the south End. The demand for money beyon, what his business gave him tempted he to forge the name of his uncle upon money or other notes of a similar kind, all of them bearing the forged signature of his uncle upon money or other notes of a similar kind, all of them bearing the forged signature of his uncle was forced to make a clean breast of the whole matter to his father. In the course of his business he sometimes obtained large bills of goods to credit and gave these notes as collateral. By paying exorbitant rates of interest ne manufacture of his problem and father. In the course of his business he sometimes obtained hands of deperture of his forgeries, for parties were a money and had been and the forged paper, and it was flopen in take it up quietly and save the disgrace and pain write a publicity to such an affair causes beyond the calculation of

A SAD DROWNING CASUALTY.—A sad adair happened on the Connecticut river, in Hanover, on the 20th. John W. Huntley had been out on the river in a small skin for an hour and a half, in company with Miss Clara M., daughter of Hon. Asa Fowler, of Concord. He liad even explained to her the course to be pursued if the boat should be capsized. Suddenly Hantley's foot hit the young lady and ne slid hit to the water, capsizing the boat. Miss Fowler cludg to the boat, and was rescued after being in the water some twenty minutes, by a person on the Vermont side. In spite of the efforts of the young lady to hold him up Huntley went down and was drowned, he having been taken with an epileptic fit, of which he had had three within a few years previous to falling into the water. The doad body was recovered in hair an hour. Huntley was a member of the Freshman class of Dartmouth, and was nineteen years of age.

TURKEY.

Another Eastern Hoax-Reported Murder of a Prince-The Objects of Some Money Speculators-Fifty Thousand Pounds Sterling Lost in Two Hours-It Was "Gained," of Course, by Somebody-Bogus Telegraphs.

(From the Levant Heraid (Constantinople), June 22.]
On Saturday Galata was made the victim of a hoax, the excitement occasioned by which has not yet subsided. Shortly after the opening of the Bourse the Greek paper Neologos published a special supplement containing what purported to be a telegrain from Bacharest, reporting that while the Prince and Princess were on the previous evening returning from a drive three persons of unknown nationality sprang upon the carriage and fired several shots at their Highnesses, killing the Prince on the spot and wounding the Princess in the arm. The news of coapse spread immediately through Galata; consolides went down with a run and speculators for the rise were in construction, Reuter's agency having communicated no confirmation, et the news of the rise were in construction, Reuter's agency having communicated no confirmation of the news, we applied at the telegraph office, the Roumanian agency and to the police for information on the subject, but in vain—none of all three knew anything about it. At length Fixri Bey, the Governor of Pera, telegraphed to varian for intelligence, and a prompt reply that the rumor was wholy false was received. An hour or two later the Neologos published a second supplement contradicting the news, but not before a loss of some £20,000 had been occasioned to various speculators. So great, in fact, was the panic that the Khan was closed at noon to prevent further mischiel. Police agents were set to work to discove the authors of the report, but up till yesterday without any satisfactory result. The office of the inculpated newspaper was at once closed and supplied to the panic that the khan was closed at noon to prevent further mischiel. Police agents were set to work to discove the authors of including the first panic that the contradiction of the results of the later of the first panic that the contradiction of the later of the first panic that the contradiction of the later of th

By the ocean mail with the above we have the following reports of the Turkish press on general

following reports of the Turkish press on general subjects under date of June 29:—

An ultramontane journal, the Sedai Hakikat (the voice of truth), published in the Turkish language, but in the Armenian characters, published a violent polemic against the Turkish paper Terakki (progress), which it accuses of interiering with the religious questions of Catholics from which it ought to abstain, it says, considering that it is a Mussulman organ. The ultramontane print takes advantage of the opportunity to rectify some statements of the Terakki, and maintains that the anti-hassonnists provoked the disorderly seenes which occurred in the Armeno-Catholic church of Psamatia, where five or six Hassonnists, with the force of faith (sic) repulsed the attack of 160 of their adversaries. The Terakki replies that it had never meddled with religious questions, and had confined uself simply to defend the interests of a large number of its fellow citizens against the impactes of the ultramontanes, declaring "mai it did not know of a liassonnist religion which could impart to its followers such a prodigious and supernatural power as the Selai would wish to make people betieve."

A Bosnia paper, the Gulchen-Seral, contains a remarkable article, in which it inquires why the population does not make as much, progress as its desir-

A Bosnia paper, the Gulchen-Servil, contains a remarkable article, in which it inquires why the population does not make as much progress as is desirable, notwinstanding its intelligence and the efforts unceasingly devoted to that end by the government. It is of opinion that the cause is chiefly owing to dissensions that exist among different orders of minds and ideas, and deplores them greatly. The Gulchen aids that the only hope of improvement is to be found in the diffusion of knowledge among all classes of society, and quotes a saying of the Prophet, who said the believer ought not to neglect science and instruction, but accept them from whatever quarter they may come. The conclusion is that Mussuimans ought to accept the science and instruction of Europe in order to make the same progress as Europeans.

an arricle of a similar kind appears in the Bassiret, which is of opinion that the amount annually expended on public instruction is very insufficient. Turkey, 'it says, 'with its 3,000,000 gato, of inhabitants has not as yet a university worthy of the name, while a simil State like Greece, formerly a province of the empire, possessus one, and in her pride at such a passession, fancies steel capable of amoexing Turkey. Certainly Greece has not, one proportions necessary to digest so much, but the lact that a handful of people, who only yesterdary were Ottoman subjects, after having creeted one of our proyue-into an indepandent State, how pregnant to put themsis—so on an any state, and the lact that a handful of people, who only yesterdary were Ottoman subjects, after having creeted one of our proyue-into an indepandent State, how pregnant to put themsis—so on an any state, and the state of our proyue-into an indepandent State, how pregnant to put themsis—so on an any state, and the state of the state of

procedure; the regulations upon the organization of civil tribunais and a siministrative councils and the laws and regulations which determine the competency of those tribunals and councils. At the end of the course, which will last a year, the students will pass an examination and be classified in three divisions—the first, consisting of those who have a perfect knowledge of these different studies and of Turkish literature, will receive the highest diploma; the second, who possess a fair knowledge of them, will be granted a diploma of the second degree; while the third class will have no diploma, but may continue their studies for a second year in order to obtain one.

The Cretan paper amounces that the frientes Feyrs Barl and ismail have arrived at the island with 2,000 purses in siver, intended for the payment of arrears to the land and sea forces, and to defray expenses attendant upon the construction of the arsenal at souds.

The Pouna reports that a brigand named Mehmed Oor Kutchoglou, had fallen into the clutches of certain lahabitants of the district of Shistma, who had constituted themselves into a sort of vigilance committee and been killed by them. He was one of the band of the well known bandit, Yaghmour Oglou, recently captured by the imperial troops.

Since the establishment of the system of Turkish vilnets, the chief town of each vilaet has a printing or lithographic press, a newspaper and an official almanae with various statistical and general information. The official almanae of the vilaet of Castamouni for the year's calendar, the dates of salient historical events, the names of the Ottoman Shitaus, the members of the Divan and the leading functionaries of the different vilaets. Afterward come the statistics of the vilaet, from which we summarize a few details. In the vilaet of Castamouni there are, it appears, lo savings banks, with deposite to the amount of 363,918p; several telegraph stations, divided into five classes and employing 135 people; 8 primary schools (rachde meksteh) with 432

Grand Reception of the Fifth Maryland Regiment-The Blue and Gray Intermingling-The Confederate Regiment Parading Under

Grand Reception of the Fifth Maryland Regiment—The Blue and Gray Interminging—The Confederate Regiment Parading Under the Union Flag.

[From the Philadelphia Telegraph, July 22.]
The city, from an early hoar this merading, was allye with men, women and children, all anxious to eatch a sight of the famous Fifth Maryland regiment, Although the early hour of five o'clock was named for the arrival of the "men from the South," yet Broad street, in the melchilorhood of the Baltimore depot, was crowded with speciators. Unlike their predecessors from New York, the Maryland men arrived at the depot by Adjusant Barnes, of the Second regiment; Adjutant Ward, of the Eighth regiment; Clement R. See, Alde-de-Camp, and a committee of citizens.

After the introduction had been gone through with, which occupied but a few minutes, the visitors slung knapsacks and took up the line of march for the Continental. The route was up Broad to Christian, thence to Eighth, thence to Wainus, thence to Minus, thence to Minus, thence to Nanth and thence to the hotel, stacking their arms in Herkness' Bazaar. The house of the Philadelphia Hose Company on Eighth street, below Fitzwater, was profusely decorated with bunding, and from the old "General Lee" cannon, stationed on Sweener's lot, a salute was fired as the regiment marched by. After having performed the necessary ablutions, at seven o'clock the members of the Fifth, headed by Major General Robert Patterson, Colone Hobert S. Gray, Adjutant Barnes and Captain See, proceeded to the main dining room, on Sansom street. This apartment had been appropriately decorated for the occasion, and along the south side of the room a table raised above the others extended its entire length. At the centre sat Major deneral Robert Patterson, and on entire side were arranged the officers of the guests and those who had formed the solic from the depot. Among those propent were obloned and the safet of the minus and Major II. D. Loney, of the Fifth Marylant; Colonel Gray, Adjutant Barnes and Captain See.

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off.

THE REVIEW.

In front of the La Pierre House a stand had been erected upon which we found Major General Charled M. Prevost and the following officers of his staff:— Lieutenant Colonel H. P. Muurhead, Inspector General; Major J. N. Dickson, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Mears, Surgeon; Major Samuel Bell, Paymaster; Major R. M. Brincon, Quartermaster; Major J. F. Tobias, Alse-de-samp. There were also present Generals Bankon and Hodman. At this point the crowd was dense, and as the vis-

At this point the crowd we dense, and as the visitors marched past, maying like so many automations, they were voclieronisty applauded: the men shouted, the indies waved their handkerchiers, and the urchans yelled. When about half of the standard temporary half so ordered, and the manuaer in which the men in gray came to "order arms" rather astomished some of those on the platform. The word of "march" being again given, the command once more moved forward, the rollowing being the complete route: Out Arch to Broad, to Walnut, to Eighteenth, to Chestant, to Fourth, to Market, to West Jersey ferry.

On passing the office of the Mayor the line was AGAIN REVIEWED

On passing the office of the Mayor the line was by his Honor, who stood on the steps in front of the office. As each company passed officers and men saluted him with the exception of Captain Ryan, a captain of the Guards, and Captain Thomas Fair. We can account for the latter two through ignorance, but the action of Captain Ryan was rather strange. That so well drilled and so competent an officer knew better no one will doubt, and for this reason his action was taken by many as the smallest piece of malignity immainable. inniginable.

On passing the Hall of Independence the roll was beaten by the drum corps of the Fifth, and on passing the Mayor the salute was given in true Southern

The people of our city and the Flith have alike just cause for pride. The reception was one of the grandest that has taken place here for years. Much had been said about the "rebel gray by parties who had no desire to see the New York Seventh eclipsed; but, past feelings being buried, the citizens and the soldiers of the City of Brotherly Love determined to carry out the phrase to its full meaning.

The streets along which the paradé passed were thick with spectators, while overhead the Stars and Stripes were corrected to the manufacture of the crowds and the unreligible entities and stripes were corrected to the month of the feelings of Philadelphians, and showed to the men from Maryland that they were doubly welcome.

The Fifth is composed of as fine a body of med (276 in number) as ever visued this or any other city, and in comparison with the Seventh New York cast them completely in the background. Their marching was that of veterans, and their conduct that of gentlemen.

At CAPS MAY.

On their arrival at Cape May the regiment will pitch tents and enter upon ten days of camp life, their rations being furnished from the Stockton House, on the 26th a grand ball whit be given at the Stockton House, under the auspices of a joint committee of gentlemen from this city and Baltamore. Aircady a large number of the beathes of Baltamore. Aircady a large number of the beathes of Baltamore are on the island, and a large remforcement is expected by Tuesday; consequently we would warn all susceptible Philadelphians to be on their guard, and not be taken prisoners by the many fair ones who will attend the ball.

The First W GLOUDESTER, CANAYA. The people of our city and the Fifth have alike

## THE FIRE IN GLOUGESTER, CANADA.

[From the Ottawa Times, July 23.]

The fire in Gloucester still rages with unabated violence, and has now assumed really serious proportions. It has reached as far as the Montreal road, and in one place has crossed it. A large number of poor farmers have been burned out between Billings' bridge and the quarries. Mr. R. Skead's fine property was in great danger yesterday, and Mr. Skead and Mr. Drummond, who holds \$4,000 insurance upon it, were out with a coupe of hand fire engines, ready to play upon the roofs of any of the buildings which might take fire. Unfortunately, water is very scarce. Messrs. Bradley and M. Stevensons's premises, together with the houses in the quarry village, are in very considerable danger. The wind was blowing hard from the south all yesterday afternoon, carrying the sparks for a long distance. All the people of the neighborhood are at wors tearing down fences, &c., and doing what they can to arrest the progress of the flames. Many farmers have lost the whole of their standing crops, and much distress must arise in consequence.